by Emma V. Sheridan, which will be published complete in to-morrow's issue of THE DIS-

PATCH. " FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Any American. Citizen of Temperate Habits and Goed Character Can

THE LAW LAID DOWN

GET A WHOLESALE LICENSE.

Brewers May Sell to Whom They Please and No Questions Asked.

CORPORATIONS HAVE NO CHARACTER.

The Supreme Court Refers to the Rulings of the Lower Tribunal as Absurd-Wholeenlers Need Make No Distinction Between Licensed and Unlicemed Customers in Their Sales-Thousands of Dealers Expect to Get Their Papers in Philadelphin-A Bottling Establishment on Every Corner-Judge Gordon Expresses His Mind Very Freely - He Says That a Saturnalia Will Result-The Text of the Decisions.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that any citizen of temperate habits and good character is entitled to a wholesale liquor license. The matter of making sales to unlicensed parties has nothing to do with the case. The decisions rendered were on the cases of the Prospect Brewing Company, of Philadelphia, and Mary E. Pollard and 19 other brewers and bottlers of Pittsburg. The effect will be widespread. Judge Bregy says that from 2,000 to 3,000 additional licenses will have to be granted in Philadelphia. Judge Gordon sharply criticises the decision.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, June 28 .- The Licens Courts of this city and Pittsburg met their Waterloo to-day. The State Supreme Court handed down two opinions. One gave to the Prospect Brewery a peremptory mandamus requiring the License Court to grant a brewer's license to that company. This opinion declares that the only matter in the return made by the judges to the writ of alternative mandamus which gave even color of legality to their refusal of a license to that corporation was a proposition which it was difficult to treat seriously.

The second opinion reverses the action of the License Court of Pittsburg in refusing to give licenses to five wholesalers and 15 bottlers. Chief Justice Paxson delivered the opinion in the Prospect Company's case and in that of Mary E. Pollard, one of the Pittsburg wholesale dealers.

A Sharply Defined Distinction In the Pollard case he sharply defines the provision in the wholesale act that license shall be granted in accordance with existing laws refers to former wholesale acts and not

to the retail act of 1887. " I, for one of the Judges, am in favor of granting all the wholesale, bottlers' and brewers' licenses that were refused," said Judge Bregy after he had read the decision of the Supreme Court in the Prospec Brewery case. Continuing he said: "They have defined our rights, and say that we cannot refuse any license where a man has filled all the qualifications as respects citizenship, temperate habits and good moral character. Then they go to the extent of saying that we cannot even inquire into applicants against whom there is no remon-

All Licenses to be Granted.

There was not a remonstrance, if I remember, against a single one of the wholesale, bottlers and brewers whom we refused What course is open to us? Only one, and that is to grant licenses to the 2,000 or 3,000 places that were refused. I have not consulted with my colleagues yet, and cannot say what conclusion we will arrive at. We will have a meeting in the near

Judge James Gay Gordon, of the License Court, after reading the Supreme Court decisions delivered by Justice Paxson to-day, maid: "It would have abbreviated that opinion and been more in harmony with its tone if he had called us heathen Chinese at once and had done with it. How can the fact that \$630,000 was involved affect a legal question or modify a moral one, or support an immoral character. But I am commen ing upon the opinion, and this I should not

The Decision Must be Obeyed.

What the Supreme Court says is the law, because it says so, and we must follow it. However, I am not precluded from saying. as a citizen, what will be the possible effect what will be the possible condition of affairs, resulting from this announcement of the law. I do not hesitate to say that nothing so calamitons to the cause of sobriety, good order and morality has happened for a long time as this communication.

'It means free rum in unlimited quantities, in unlimited numbers of places, irrespective of the wants, welfare or wishes of the community and without any of the aslutory restrictions upon its sale which the people had been congratulating themselves upon obtaining through the high license laws. Instead of well regulated restriction and a limited number of saloons in the charge of moral, fit and discreet persons and the reasonable need of the people, we will have ungovernable

Unnumbered and Unamenable

bottle shops and beer gardens throughout the city whenever the demand of men, whether of the moral or of the vicious, will create a sale of intoxicating liquors. I look upon the consequences of this decision with sincere and unqualified regret. Unless the Legislature comes to the relief of law abiding people, nothing but evil can result, and, as the meeting of the Legislature is two years off, we are very likely to have a

"Just look at the possibilities of it. They confine us to three inquiries, citizenship, coperate habits and character, and say we a not inquire where there is not a remon There is nothing to prevent a bottler opening up on any corner he pleases and selling a couple of bottles of beer to whoever calls for it. He is only required

to sell in quantities of a quart or over, and it does not take much liquor to make that quantity. We will have flask places and

rum mills everywhere."

The following is the text of the decision in the Pittsburg case:

Text of the Pollard Opinion. Text of the Pollard Opinion.

The petition presented to the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county was in proper form, and it was not denied that the petitioner had complied with all requirements of the law. There was no remonstrance to the granting of the license. The narrow question prescribed for our consideration is whether under the act relating to wholesale licenses the Court has the same discontinuous presents. has the same discretion to grant or refuse a license as it has under the prior act relating to

retail licenses.

It requires but a glance at the two acts to see that their object is essentially different. The retail act of May 13 was intended to restrain the sale of liquors. The act of May 25, providing for wholesale licenses, was a revenue act. There was not a word in it to indicate any intention of restraining the sale of liquor. There are two things to be noticed in the section of this act. They are, first, second section of this act. they are that licenses shall be granted in such a manner as may be provided by the existing laws; second, that the applications for licenses may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance

From the latter proposition it may be argued that, the Court has discretion in the matter of wholesale licenses; for of what use would it be to hear an application by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel, unless the Court has the power to grant or refuse such application. All this is conceded. The Court has a discretion in such cases. It will be our purpose to define the character of this discretion and its extent before tile discussion of this point. It is proper to refer to the section providing that licenses shall be granted by the Court as provided by the existing laws referred to are clearly those in regard to whotesale licenses

The Law in the Case. The act in force in Allegheny county in May, 1887, in regard to wholesale licenses was the special or local act of April 3, 1872, which provides that the Treasurer of said county shall annually, upon payment to him of the license fees and the receiving of bonds, grant a license to citizens of the United States of temperate habits and good moral character. The act of May 24 contains no repealing clause. The act of 1872 is not repealed by express terms or by necessary implication so far as regards wholesale licenses excepting to the extent that the one act is supplied by the others. Thus the act of 1887 declares by the others. Thus the act of 1887 declares that wholesale licenses shall be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions instead of by the County Treasurer. It provides for a hearing by the Court of applications for such licenses, makes a different classification of venders and fixes a different rate to be paid, but it imposes no qualifications upon applicants for wholesale licenses. It does not even require that they shall be citizens of the United States or that they shall be persons of good moral character.

they shall be persons of good moral character. Where are we to look for these qualifica-tions? Certainly not in the retail act, which has nothing whatever to do with it, but in the existing laws in regard to wholesale licenses, to-wit: the act of 1872. There is nothing in this act which is applicable to Allegheny county alone, indicating that any qualification was required for a wholesale dealer other than those before mentioned, or that any discretion existed in the Court of Quarter Sessions to refuse such licenses except for cause, and such cause must relate to one of three things, namely, citizenship, character or sobriety. It follows perate habits and good character, who presents his application for a wholesale license in due form, and who has complied with the requisites

A Prima Facie Right to Such License. If a remonstrance is filed setting forth that three causes above stated, it is the duty of the May 13, 1887, and the wholesale act of May

24, holding that they differ radically both

25, and the wholesale act of May

26, holding that they differ radically both

27, holding that they differ radically both

28, does not extend to an arbitrary refusal of license. are required by the public wants, it is plain that 50 must be denied license, though every applicant is a worthy man and keeps a respect-able house.

license. It is not granted for the convenience of any particular neighborhood, nor does it matter where the place of business is located. If all the wholesale houses in Pittsburg were in a single block it would, make no difference, such as breweries distilleries and wholesal be exercised by any man or any court excepting upon the clearest grant of legislative authority. The Court quotes liberally from authori ties, and concludes as follows:

The granting of wholesale licenses is a mar ter specially committed by act of Assembly to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Upon a writ of certiorari we may review their proceedings so far as to see whether they have kept within the limits of the powers thus conferred and have exercised them in conformity with law. We are of opinion that these powers have been exceeded in this instance, and that upon the face The order of the court below refusing it is

reversed and a procedendo awarded.

IMPORTANT POINTS.

The Radical Decision Made in the Prospe Brewing Company Case - Anybody Can Buy at Wholesale-Corporations Can Have

No Character. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, June 28 .- In the case of the Prospect Brewing Company it was understood that the principal reason why the license was not originally granted was that the brewery manufactured and sold a drink called "Ambrosia" to unlicensed dealers. After reviewing the petition in the case, the Court says:

The underlying principle of this case—that is, the right of a brewer or wholesale dealer to a license—has been fully considered and de cided in reapplication of Mary E. Pollard for wholesale license. That was a certiorari to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and the opinion is now filed with the case. I do not propose to reargue questions there decided. I shall refer to them merely to state the points granting license to wholesale dealers, bottlers and brewers under act of May 24, 1887 (P. L. 194), the Court of Qharter Sessions has not the large discretion conferred upon it by the retail act of May 13, 1887 (P. L. 168). That the discretion conferred by the wholesale act is a qualified limited discretion, and is confined to the inquiry whether the applicant for a whole-sale license is a citizen of the United States. of temperate habits and good moral cha-

as no remonstrance or objection appeared upon the record of that case alleging that the pelitioner was disqualified for either of the reasons above stated, we reverse the order of the court below refusing a license, as we also did a number of other like, cases submitted at the same time. It scarcely needs an argument to show the propriety of this ruling. If the record does not disclose the reason for the refusal it would be impossible to review the ac-tion of the court below, either upon a writ or certiorari or other process, no matter how illegal or arbitrary the action of the court

illegal or aroitrary the action of the court might be or how vast the interests which are thus strickes down. As to such matters a Quarter Session Judge would sit as absolute a despot as the Emperor of China.

Value of the Preperty Affected.

In the case in hand the value of the brewery, with its stock, fixtures, etc., was, as before stated, \$680,000. The refusal of a license leaves the plant and stock Comparatively worthless. the plant and stock comparatively worthless The former is little use for any other purpose, while the latter cannot be sold without a violation of law. Under such circumstances it is but reasonable that the action of the Court should be in such shape as to be reviewable

Continued on Sixth Page,

DEPEW ON HARRISON.

Why the Honorable Chauncey M. Was Summoned by the President.

HE DID NOT CARRY A DIRK.

And Therein He Differed Greatly From Other Prominent Men.

HARRISON HAS NO KITCHEN CABINET.

The Rush for Office an Awful Commentary on the Spoils System.

Hon. Channey M. Depew tells a Drs PATCH reporter how he came to visit Washington, and what he thinks of the President, He insists that the President has no use for a kitchen Cabinet. Mr. Depew says the situation in Washington is a terrible commentary on the spoils system, there being at least 4,000 applicants for 150 consulates, and a similar number for other

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, June 28 .- Charactey M. Depew sat in his library this evening, the picture of placidity. A DISPATCH re-porter who sought to learn the purpose of his visit to Washington, and discovered that he was going to Europe, found him thus, and found him very communicative on an interesting variety of topics selected by Mr. Depew. He said:

I found a telegram from President Harrison nere, on my return from New Haven. I did here, on my return from New Haven. I did not telegraph for rooms, and I did not tell anybody that I was going. I suppose President Harrison wanted to see me because there is scarcely any one of any prominence. In the party who has not been down there with his opinions and his demands. The demands by the way, are sometimes made with the significant display of the handle of a dirk; but the President does not care anything for dirks. I told him some stories that seemed to fit, and also to alieviate the situation. I had a very pleasant time and found the President in perfect health and buoyant spirits. He has not been worn out and reduced to a state of nervous irritability by the pressure of office-seekers and contests with the members of his Cabinet.

HARRISON IS THE PRESIDENT. "I found that the President has the idea very firmly fixed in his mind that he is the man "I found that the President has the idea very firmly fixed in his mind that he is the man whom the people elected President. He feels that, however strong the pressure may be on the part of the leaders in the party of representatives, or what demands may be made even with the show of a dirk, or talk of dire consequences if they are ignored, he must, after all is said, make up his own mind. He sees that if the appointments should prove bad, if the men should be incompetent or dishonest, the people will not go back to the leader or representative, or source of the influence which dictated the appointment, but criticism and responsibility will fail on him. So he will have no kitchen Cabines.

Any two, three or more men who attempt to assume to be in control of any line of the President's action in this administration will get hurt. He will not leave them a spot of ground to stand on, in wet or dry weather. But he is far from having anything like the big head. He is open to suggestions and information from everybody. He seeks to keep nothing in the way between himself and the people. He has no differences with his Cabinet officers. I found that he is in perfect accord with every member of it. He told me himself of Mr. Blaine.

that he is in perfect accord with every member of it. He told me himself of Mr. Blaine, about whose relations with the President so about whose relations with the President so much has been said, that Mr. Blaine was especially appreciative of the difficulties of his chief's position, and very considerate about pressing the claims of his friends or his own

A TERRIBLE COMMENTARY. on the spoils system. I nearly got into trouble among the throngs down there on offices in has been unusually cool, and I ven cured to say that perhaps the chilly prospects had affected the weather. prospects had affected the weather. It was a risky remark. There never was such a situation in the history of the whole world. situation in the history of the whole world. There are 4,000 applicants for 150 consulates, and I believe that this proportion will be maintained, if not increased, through all the departments. The President, the members of the Cabinet, the heads of bureaus and the representatives are overrun, and the public business is almost at a standstill.

The figures I have given will show how many must be disappointed. The whole country seems to think that Cleveland removed and replaced all the officeholders, and that vacancies can be made everywhere. The fact is that he removed only about one-third of the place-holders.

NEARING THE END.

The Trial of Dr. McCoy for the Murder of Captain Dawson Drawing to a Close -Acquittal Asked on the Ground of Self-Defense.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 28 .- It is the fifth day of the great trial. The defense occupied five hours and a half in summing up, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow. The sky was overcast, but the weather was very hot. The interest in the trial increases as it approaches its end. Nothing else is talked of in Charleston. In clubs, hotels and groggeries the merits of the case are canvassed, pro. and con. Captain Dawson's friends appear to be the most numerous. His merits are canvassed in every public place. The prevailing impression seems to be that there will be a mis-trial. Dr. McDow's counsel and friends, however, are confident of acquittal. The doctor him

with the utmost cheerfulness and composure.

Mr. Cohen asked the Judge to instruct the jury and made the stereotyped demands with the addition of some that fitted the case, such as a declaration that a man's office is his home for legal purposes, and an intruder therein must take chances, unless intruder therein must take chances, unless he retires when requested, and that the subsequent concealment of the victim's body or delay in surrendering himself must not prejudice a prisoner's case. Mr. Cohen quoted from Bacon in urging the jury to banish from their minds every prejudice. The question of the guilt or innocence of The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused should alone be considered. He then detailed the case according to the indictment. The prisoner pleads excusable

The killing of a man in self-defense is exmable, and, especially excusable when he is killed in self-defense in one's own is killed in self-defense in one's own house. Counsel argue that this case comes within the latter category. The jury was to decide: First, whether he was honest in his belief that his life was in danger; and second, whether that belief is a reasonable one. Self defense in one's home is a double defense. The question of an available defense. The question of an available escape is in such a case eliminated. The law does not expect a man to flee from his own home. It was a sacred right, wrested by our English forefathers from a sea of blood.

A HUGE STONE DERRICK BREAKS.

instantly Killing One Man and Seriously MINNEAPOLIS, June 28 .- At noon to-day,

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28.—At noon to-day, in Frank Cook's stone quarry, the huge derrick broke, with a heavy load. The big wire cable swerved around with great velocity, crashing into the men and sweeping them aside with ease.

The cable caught Herman Isaacson under the chin, breaking his neck and causing instant death. Foreman J. T. Atkinson, J. H. Hanson and John-Erickson were badly out and bruised. The first two are seriously injured.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889---TWELVE PAGES A BIG DEAL ENDED.

> The Standard Buys 3,500,000 Barrels of Petroleum From the Producers at 91 1-2c - The Shut-Down Movement Wound Up.

NEW YORK, June 28 .- The largest deal ever made in the history of the petroleum trade was consummated last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Executive and Advisory Boards of the Producers'
Protective Association turned over to the Standard Oil Company the 3,500,000 barrels of pool oil that has been an object of so much interest to the trade for several months. The Standard had an option on this oil which expired on Monday next, the proposition of that company being to take this oil July 1 at a profit to the Producers' Association of 5 cents a barrel. The deal to-day is better than this and will net the producers a trifle over 7 cents a barrel. The oil was taken by the Standard at the closing figure of the market to-day, which was 91½c, taking the quotations of the Consolidated and Oil Region Exchanges. The Standard Company's check for this big bundle of oil, at these figures will be turned over to the representatives of the Producers' Association resentatives of the Producers' Association to-day. The men who represented the association are Thomas W. Phillips, President, R. J. Streight, Treasurer; J. R. Goldsborough, Secretary; Rufus Scott, John L. McKinney, J. W. Lee, T. B. Clark, J. T. Jones, of the Executive Board, and L. H. Smith, W. J. Young, T. B. Thompson, James Amm, of the Advisory Board. The men who met the Standard people to-day in the big deal were Thomas W. Phillips, W. J. Young and John L. McKinney.

This winds up the great shut-down movement in the oil country inaugurated Novement.

ment in the oil country inaugurated November 1, 1887. The object was to stop production and reduce the stocks, which had accumulated to 35,000,000 barrels. The Standard Oil Company co-operated with the producers, and 6,000,000 bar-rels of oil were set aside by the producers and the Standard at 62 cents a barrel, the profits on which were to be divided between the laboring men and the producers participating in the move-

President Phillips was asked last night if he regarded this settlement as a satisfactory outcome of the enterprise. He said the prices on the oil set apart for the labor-ing men had yielded a good profit, some of it as much as 30 cents a barrel, but the producers' 3,500,000 barrels had not been so profitable. He thought the Standard Company was as much disappointed in this as the producers, as he thought their object was to help the producers a little more. It was his opinion that the association had acted wisely in not selling this oil when the market was higher, this oil when the market was nigher, say 93, when a former large lot was sold, as such a sale at that time would have broken the market seriously, and they would have been obliged to accept a less price for the 3,500,000 barrels closed out to-day.

Neither President Phillips nor any of the

members of the committees would express any opinion as to the effect of this transac-

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

The Indiana Dressed Beef Act Interferes With Inter-State Commerce.

VALPARAISO, IND., June 28 .- James B. Harvey, agent of Swift & Co., of Chicago, was arrested at Hammond last week and fined \$50 by a local magistrate, for selling in that city dressed beef slaughtered in Chicago. He was committed to jail for failure to pay the fine. On Monday he was taken before from William Johnson, judge of the Porter County Circuit Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. Yesterday Judge Johnson delivered an elaborate opinion, holding the law under which Harvey was fined unconstitutional and discharged the prisoner. The last Legislature of Indiana passed an act prohibiting the sale of fresh meat in any of the counties of the State unless the animals had been first inspected alive within the county where the meat was to be offered for

sale. This is the first case under the law. Judge Porter holds that the Indiana statute is akin to the exercise of power by the individual statutes over inter-State the individual statutes over inter-State commerce which rendered the articles of confideration a rope of sand, or which led to the adoption of the present national Con-stitution. The Judge adds that whatever may be the nature and reach of the police power of the State, it cannot be exercised over a subject confined exclusively to Con-gress by the Federal Constitution.

STILL IN THE DARK.

No Clew Yet to the Murderer of Pretty Anna Weiss.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ST. Louis, June 28 .- The murderer of Anna Weiss is still at liberty, and the police are as much in the dark to-night as when the body was found. It was learned to-day that a gambler of Jefferson City was an intimate friend of the girl, and had-given her presents of jewelry. He accompanied her to the train when she left, but he went no further, and was in Jefferson City when the murder was committed. He explains the gifts of jewelry by saying that the girl had nursed him at the hotel when he was sick last winter. at the hotel when he was sick last winter.

Ben Bolton, a friend of the gambler referred to, and formerly a guard in the penitentiary, was arrested on suspicion this morning, but he proved an alibit and was let go. Chief of Detectives O'Neill is inclined to believe that the girl was killed by falling from a buggy. In taking leave of some of her friends she told them that she would probably never see them again. The disappearance of the \$100 she is known to have had in her possession is not accounted for in Detective O'Neill's theory.

theories. One is that the murder was com-mitted by a hired assassin, the other that the murderer is some man who, finding that the girl had money, killed and robbed her.

DEATH OF CARLOTTA PATTI.

The Gifted Sister of the Great Prima De IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

PARIS, June 28 .- Carlotta Patti, sister of Adelina Patti died at her home here today. Carlotta Patti was born in Florence, Italy, in 1840. Adelius Patti was born two years afterward in Madrid, Spain. Their father was Salvatore Patti, a Sicilian tenor singer, and their mother was Caterina Barili, long a formidable rival of Grisi, and always popular in Italy. In 1848 Signor Patti took his family to New York. He was a member and afterward manager of the Palma Opera Company, of which his wife was the prima donna.

Carlotta studied to be a planist under Henri Hers, and was proficient on the instrument before she was' 15 years old. was Carlotta who gave Adelina her first piano lessons. Emma Thursby was also one of her first pupils.

Her Dend Body Discovered. ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The disappear

of Miss Bertha Gerspacher, the young school has been solved. Her dead body has been found in the river near Selica, Mo., just south of St. Louis, and fully identified to-night, A letter found shows that she had contemplated suicide for some time. A POLITICAL PUZZLE

Curious Complications Caused by the Late Cold Water Campaign.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS HOPEFUL.

They Expect to Gain the Votes of Many Temperance Sympathizers. REPUBLICANS NOT SERIOUSLY ALARMED

But Determined to Take No Chances of Cutting Down Their Majority.

The present political situation in Pennsylvania is a puzzle. The late prohibition campaign has complicated matters by giving the Democrats hope of carrying the State, either for State Treasurer this fall, or for Governor next year. Political Prohibitionists anticipate a much larger vote than ever before, because of defections from the Republican party on account of their Waterloo in the counties of Philadelphia

interesting.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The outcome of this fall's campaign is puzzling the poli-ticians. Opinions differ greatly as to the effect of the prohibition campaign upon the Republican party. James McManes, the leader of the local forces, makes no secret of his opinion that the Republicans will have to fight for their victory. Those who have conversed with Senator Quay recently have come away with a different idea. . It is said to be his opinion that the people are settling down to the belief that neither party is to blame for the prohibition Waterloo; that he sentiment of the State is plainly against prohibition, and that the recent campaign will be lost sight of as a political factor in the contest for State Treasurer in the fall.

This may be true, and possibly as time passes much will be forgotten, but at this end of the State there is a feeling that many Prohibitionists who had been expecting the Republican party to turn in for the amendment will desert the party now and join the third party.

It is settled definitely that Speaker Boyer will be nominated by the Republican State Convention, which has been called to meet in Harrisburg on the 7th of August, for Treasurer. There are no other caudidates, and his nomination is likely to be made by acclamation. But while he will have a

acclamation. But while he will have a walkover in the convention, it is not so certain that he will have it on election day. It is conceded that there is still a very ugly feeling among the defeated Prohibition Republicans. If this feeling wears off, well and good for the handsome Speaker of the House, but if not, then this campaign will be a decidedly lively one for an off year.

That the third party men do not intend to let it wear off is apparent. They will hold a convention and place a candidate in the field. They intend to perfect their machinery, and cut where it will, they intend to drive their followers up to the mark. Their objective point is the control of the Legislature, and they are going to begin operations with an attempt to get a big vote for State Treasurer, and thus lead up to

all along the line next tall. There is to be no fooling about this, so they say, and they say it with blood in their eyes. Meanwhile, the Democrats are watching things with a close eye. They have got the idea that this is their year. They are a few of them that do not believe that they have an excellent chance to carry the State. Chairan excellent chance to carry the State. Chairman Kisner is of this opinion. They believe that the Republicans will be held respessible for the defeat of prohibition, and point to the overwhelming anti-prohibition vote in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, the strongholds of Republicanism, to prove that the Republicans did it. They anticipate a large accession to the Democratic pate a large accession to the Democratic vote, which will be cast in the nature of a direct rebuke, and a great swelling of the ranks of the Prohibition party as well. Acting on this principle, they are casting about for a candidate who can stand on a platform which will contain the Wherry resolution attacking the State treasur Many of the Philadelphia bank officia have been sounded, and it is proposed to raise a big campaign fund and make an aggressive fight. Their cry will be, "Buck the treasury ring."

HARMONY THE WATCHWORD. It has not yet been determined who the Democratic candidate is to be, but there is not likely to be any great amount of fric-tion. The workers all over the State will be given to understand that there will be money to spend, and that harmony will be

necessary.
With all these elements at work things With all these elements at work things are shaping themselves for a pretty lively campaign. The Democrats will fight because they believe they have a good chance to win. The political Prohibitionists will fight, because they anticipate lifting their party into a pretty big one this fall, which will command for them more attention than heretofore. The Republicans will fight, for the loss of the State or \$\sigma\$ big reduction of the majority may make complications for next year, when the successor to Governor next year, when the successor to Governor Beaver is to be elected.

Of course all the work this year is but preliminary to next, and there is already a movement among Democratic leaders to force ex-Governor Pattison onto the ticket

PATTISON IS OUT OF POLITICS and his tastes run to a quiet life, but he is President of Commodore Singerly's Chest-nut street bank, and if Singerly wishes him to run he may have to do it. It would be to run he may have to do it. It would be held up to him that if he could carry the State he would be in a fair position for the Presidency in 1892.

But all that is pretty far ahead, and to

give the Democrats a ghost of a chance next vear, they must carry the State this, and all their energies will be put into the coming Carupaign.

With Boyer a certainty for the Republi-

can nomination for Treasurer, the only po-litical interest centers in the Gubernatorial real candidates now, State Senator Dela-mater and Adjutant General Hastings. Hastings labors under the disadvantage of Hastings indors under the disavantage of hailing from Governor Beaver's town of Bellefonte. At present Delamater is without question Senator Quay's candidate. Mr. Delamater has been

UNFORTUNATE IN MAKING ENEMIES. and he is not popular at this end of the State. His nomination will mean a strug-gle, with Magee and his followers against him.

with their usual big majority, Quay can take the risk and nominate Delamater, but if the fight should be close, the Crawford county Senator would be an impossibili In such an event a candidate of great pop larity would be needed, and none could fill the bill better than Hastings.

Sentenced for Killing a Lunatic. ROCHESTER, MINN., June 28 .- Judge Start this morning sentenced August Beck-man to four years and Edward Petersen to three years in the penitentiary for the kill-ing of Taylor Coombs in the insane asylum

BILL NYE, in to-morrow's DISPATCH, humors of the busy bee, and relates some of his own addressings in this connection.

NO INDICTMENT YET.

amines Many Witnesses but Elicits Little That is New-Lawyer Beggs Complains of His

CHICAGO, June 28.—The line of investiration followed by the grand jury in the Cronin case was toward uncovering the outer circle of the plot. Some 30 Clan-na-Gael men were summoned for to-day's session, and the questions put to them were all framed with a view of finding out if possible, who was responsible for spreading the malicious reports that Dr. Cronin was appy. Among the witnesses examined in the forencon were Edward Spellman, the Peoria distiller and district officer of the Clanna-

Gael, and ex-Police Justice Lyon.

If the grand jury obtained any valuable information this afternoon it did not become known to many of the swarm of waiting reknown to many of the swarm of waiting reporters. Among the notables on the list of witnesses before adjournment was C. M. Hardy, who conducted the cross-examination when Alexander Sullivan, by a ruse, was investigating Cronin's record before Justice Lyon some years ago. Stenographer Williston, who took down what Cronin said at that time was also a witness. The dentist, who identified the corpse found in the sewer as that of Cronin, was recalled. He reiterated his testimony, and went into minute details. and Allegheny. Other features are also

minute details.

Two or three un-Irish-looking persons, who ascended to the grand jury star chamber succeeded in keeping their identity and relations to the case a secret. The rumor spread that one of them was a Scotland Yard detective, but the report lacked confirmation. Adjournment was taken without the return of any indictments.

Translet for the first time piece I aware.

tions of a local politician whose appointment to a Federal office had been opposed by Beggs.

COONEY IN KANSAS CITY.

The Cronin Suspect Makes a Short Call Upon Judge Boland.

murder was in this city to-day. It was 11 o'clock this morning when Judge Boland, of the Police Court, was hearing one of the common drunk cases when a stranger to every one in the court room except in two persons approached the Judge, took a seat by his side, conversed with him a few moments in guarded whispers, the Judge looked very much surprised and with difficulty controlled his agitation. After a few minutes of whispered questions and answers the stranger arose from his seat and walked from the room.

The fact that Cooney was actually Judge Boland's visitor lends additional color of truthfulness to the supposition of

A CLOUD BURST AT AKRON.

Great Deal of Damage Done. SPECIAL TEGEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH AKRON, June 28 .- Between 12:15 and 1 'clock this afternoon Akron was deluged by a cloud burst, and two inches of rain fell, as indicated at Buchtel College Obervatory gauge. The tracks of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and Cleveland, Akron and Columbus roads were heapewith earth several feet deep and trains were delayed half the afternoon. At Talmadge a large section of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio track was washed out and trains were blocked eight hours.

All downtown stores were flooded, streets

All downtown stores were flooded, streets being running rivers. Miller & Roseh, grocers, lose \$3,500 by the flooding of their cellar, in which there was a large quantity of sugar stored. Other losses foot up to \$10,000. In South Akron a house was floated off its foundations, telegraph poles were shattered by lightning and reports from the country show thousands of dollars loss to

SCRUBBED WITH A BROOM.

nesota Insane Asylum.

Asylum, began its session in this city to day. A large number of witnesses were exday. A large number of witnesses were examined, and some sensational testimony heard. Mrs. Luck said her husband was a patient in the asylum, and that he was neglected and ill-treated. Mrs. Sharp had been an inmate of the asylum, and had no fault to find with her own treatment, but said she had seen an inoffensive girl named Murphy knocked down and jumped on by Dr. Hinek twice. She also knew of one Mrs. Andrews being kept in solitary confinement naked and without food for several days. She would then be taken to the bathroom and scrubbed with a common broom.

CHICAGO STARTS A TOWN.

CHICAGO, June 28 .- J. W. Troeger, o his city, who went to Honduras to inspec from the Government, and which is not owned by the American-Honduras Com-pany of Chlengo, has returned home and was seen to-day. Mr. Troeger said that he had left everything in very good shape in the colony. The grant of land secured com-prises about 1,000,000 acres, and is 900 miles directly south of New Orleans. The com-pany has established a town at Pisano, at the mouth of the Patuca river—the Mississippi of Honduras.

Mr. Troeger said that there was no truth in the reported murder of F. W. Perry, which was announced by telegraph several

weeks ago. Only in the Business a Year.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. YOUNGSTOWN, June 28,-John C. Klof. nstein, engaged here in the restauran business for the past year, made an assignment this afternoon to Thomas F. Hauserd

The Grand Jury in the Cronin Case Ex-

firmation. Adjournment was taken without the return of any indictments.

To-night for the first time since Lawyer John F. Beggs' arrest Tuesday night, he was allowed to be seen by persons other than representatives of the law. The Senior Guardian, Camp 20, Clan-na-Gael, was plumply asked by the reporters who crowded in whether he had "squealed."

"I have not," he answered emphatically. "Because I have nothing to tell. I do not even know why I am locked up here, and I want to say that the treatment accorded me has been simply brutal. The police have not deigned to offer the slightest excuse for my detention, which was made illegally and without any offer of showing authority."

Beggs said his only visitor while in custody was Chief of Police Hubbard. The prisoner explained that he did not mean to imply that any personal violence had been offered to him, and that his complaint was altogether of the supposed unwarranted action of the police in secretly arresting and confining him, and keeping him from any communication with his friends. Beggs says he was arrested as he was entering his own door, and that the officers refused to allow him even to notify his wife. The prisoner attributes his arrest to the machinations of a local politician whose appointment to a Waderal office had been opposed

KANSAS CITY, June 28 .- Cooney, Fox," one of the suspects in the Cronin murder was in this city to-day. It was

Judge Longenecker, the Illinois State's Attorney, that the facts of the murder of Dr. Cronin are at least known to some of the high officers of the Clan-na-Gael.

The Streets Turned Into Rivers and a

Terrible Tales of Ill-Treatment in a Min-

Sr. PAUL. June 28 .- The special com mission to investigate the reports of out-rageous treatment in the Rochester Insane

with a common broom.

Mrs. M. Downing said her daughter's teeth were knocked out and she was badly pounded while a patient. Other similar testimony was given.

Company Secures a Million Acres and

the grant of land secured by F. W. Perry

EQUINE PALACES is the subject phrey's interesting paper in to-morrou's PATCH. It describes the stables of New

THREE CENTS

His Honor K Surprised That

Paxson Should Reverse

His Ruling.

BUT HE WILL NOT CRITICISE

He Says, However, it Will Open Intemperance Floodgates.

EVERYBODY WILL BE A BOTTLER NOW.

The Judge Has No Idea of Resigning-He Will Follow the Lines Laid Down it Ho Sits in License Court Again-He Prefera Not to be Interviewed, but Says Interesting Things-Other Opinions, Both From inent Attorneys and From the Trade-A Mighty Instructive Symposium-List of 125 Knocked-Out Wholesalers, Some of Whom Will Reapply-The Effect on the City-Moving Back From Ohio.

Judge White is not surprised, since it is Supreme Judge Paxson who has reversed him. His Honor refused to criticise the Supreme Bench, however. He talks reluctantly on some phases of the question, but prefers to be not quoted at all. What he says, however, is of too much interest now to be entirely omitted. As the leader of the prohibition workers in the campaign. and not as Judge, is his expression sought and given. Lawyers, bottlers, brewers and other wholesalers, also speak instructively. There may be over 100 reapplications. The list is given.

Judge White sat near the front door of his modest residence in Sewickley yesterday afternoon, thumbing a well-worn volume, and ever and anon glancing across the street to where a number of children romped upon a church lawn. Carriages were driving by, birds were singing, and the atmosphere was redolent with the perfume of many flowers. The Judge was arrayed in a voluminous bottle-green dressing gown, the cuffs of which nearly encased his nervous hands, and his slippered feet and general air of repose betokened the magistrate at peace with the world and himself. It was into this sylvan scene that a DISPATCH representative and a telegram from Philadelphia in-

traded themselves. "Have you heard of the action of the Supreme Court, Judge, in reversing you?"(

was asked. "I have heard nothing," said His Honor, taking the proffered telegram and marking with his finger his place in the book lying open upon his knee. The telegram anthe action of the Supreme Court was read twice through and without con ment. His Honor stared moodily at the church steeple opposite, but his lip worked as if some inaudible expression was strug-

gling for utterance.

hiatus in the conversation.

NOTHING TO SAY AS JUDGE. "As the principal exponent of the ultratemperance construction of the Brooks law in this State, what have you to say, Judge, in regard to the Supreme Court decision? suavely queried the reporter, breaking the

Honor, irritably. "Why, that I am amazed that a newspaper should have the indelicacy to send a reporter to me on such an errand as you have come upon." "But the pursuit of the news -"Is no excuse for it, for no County Judge

"What have I to say?" rejoined His

will allow himself to criticise the action of the Supreme Bench." "We do not ask for, or expect a post-judicial opinion, Judge, but would like to hear what, if anything, you, as an individ-

wal have to say." "It is impossible for me to separate myself from my position, and I repeat that I can say nothing for publication." "Was the opinion a surprise to you, sir?"

His Honor remarked musingly: "They

have evidently entirely ignored my written

opinion, filed in these cases. I am not surprised, especially as it is handed down by Judge Parson. "This seems largely to sweep away the re-

sults of your two years' work," hazarded the reporter. "It opens the flood-gates of intemperance," said His Honor, with some show of animation. "Allegheny county will be again deluged with liquor. Everybody who chooses can set up as breeder of drunkenness,

with a bottler's or wholesaler's license." ON RESIGNATION AND VINDICATION. "Do you think the election had anything to do with the action of the Supreme

Court?" His Honor turned the leaves of his book nervously, but returned no snawer. "It is currently rumored that you intend

to resign as a vindication of your course." "Nothing is farther from my thoughts," said His Honor, instantly. "I have done what I conceived to be my duty heretofore,

and need no 'vindication.'" "The liquor people seem to think that you will not sit in License Court again."

"That is another delicate matter, and I can simply say that it is not likely that I shall sit again in that capacity. But, if I should, is would be my simple, plain duty to follow the ruling of the Supreme Court, no matter what a Judge may himself believe. But I never discount the hereafter.'

"As to rehearings in the certiorari cases from Allegheny county, Judge?" "With them I have nothing to do. The Court of Quarter Sessions will attend to them. Please say to your people that I do not wish to be out on record." not wish to be put on record."
"Very well, Judge. Good afternoon."

THE JUDGE JUST SMILED.

A Rather Amusing Allusion to License Cas After a Murder Trial.